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holders of Kennedy.  
George E. Ellis, June 1st,  
n on War, June 7, 1846.  
BELA MARSH,  
25 Cornhill.

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ECONOMY DENTIST,  
T, CORNER OF AVENUE,  
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Terms moderate. All  
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GEON DENTIST,  
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Memory and Intel-  
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ATHERS, all prices.  
for the quality, for  
are requested to call

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July 3.

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From the Christian Citizen.

## THE DESIGNS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The designs of the Government are becoming, every day more and more apparent. Scarcely a mail reaches us from Washington, but recalls some new scheme of inquiry, wholly repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the great majority of the people, and entirely at variance with the legitimate spirit of our form of government.

It can no longer be concealed, that the conquest of Mexico, and the annexation of its richest provinces to the United States of America, has been, all along, and is now the grand object held in view by those who have so successfully plotted as to bring the two countries into a war with each other. No reasonable pretext existed for this war; and so it was brought about by a system of cunning and chicanery that would have disgraced the diplomacy of the most barbarous days of the old republics, and have blackened with a deeper and darker dye, the memories even of a Scylla and a Marus.

We may boast of our republicanism, and our free institutions as much as we please; the first is a lie, and the second exists only in name or in form. The people cannot be free, when the dictates of slavery are the supreme law of the land; and we cease to be a republic so long as we willingly submit to the decrees of a soulless, selfish oligarchy. The people do not rule; but 300,000 slaveholders instead—deny it, who can? The people have submitted to one indignity and wrong after another, from those who have usurped the powers not vested in them by the Constitution; and now the executive feels so strong in its success, that it dares to do anything and every thing that its own selfishness may suggest to strengthen the power of those who desire to perpetuate the curse of slavery and extend its area further and wider. And Northern men are found, to their shame it is spoken, who will lend themselves to the bidding of the powers that be, in aid of a course of proceedings which will cover its authors with infamy and disgrace so long as the history of the republic shall endure. The letter that follows was recently laid before the Senate of the United States in obedience to a call from that body upon the executive for information in regard to the President's war. Read it, friends, and see how, by secrecy and stealth, the Administration is plotting to prevent the war from terminating until Mexico shall be conquered with arms; behold, how like pirates' caves, and pirates, the offices and officers of this great republic have become. T. D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1849.

Sir.—The President having determined to send a Regiment of Volunteers around Cape Horn to the Pacific to be employed in prosecuting hostilities to some province of Mexico, probably in Upper California, has authorised me to say, that if you will organise one on the conditions hereinbefore specified, and tender its services, it would be accepted. It is proper that it should be done with the consent of the Governor of New-York. The President expects and requires, that great care should be taken to have it composed of sensible men, I mean good honest fellows, capable of serious pursuits, and such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war, either in Oregon or in any other territory in that region of the Globe, which may then be a part of the United States. The act of the 13th of May, authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico. The condition of acceptance in this case must be a tender of service during the war, and it must be explicitly understood, that they may be discharged without a claim for returning home wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it be in the then territory of the United States, or to be taken to any other convenient territory belonging to the United States, and there discharged.

The men must be apprised that their term of service is for the war—that they are to be discharged as above specified, and that they are to be employed on distant service. It is, however, very desirable that it should not be publicly known or proclaimed that they are to go to my particular place. On this point great caution is enjoined.

The communication to the officers and men must go so far as to remove all just grounds of complaint, that it has been deceived in the nature and the place of the service.

It is expected that the Regiment will be in readiness to embark as early as the first of August next; if practicable, steps will be immediately taken to provide for transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Col. J. D. STEVENS, New-York City.

## STATISTICS OF SLAVERY.

Rice, introduced into South Carolina in 1693, was the first important staple of the extreme South. The average annual quantity exported from that State in the last years before the Revolution, was one hundred and forty-two thousand barrels. Indigo was introduced from the West Indies in 1741 or 1742, and became the most profitable article of cultivation, on the annual export before the Revolution amounting to more than a million of pounds. At the end of about forty years more, some experiments were made in the culture of cotton, little suspended then of being destined to be for so long a time the preponderating element in American politics. In 1753, just after the peace, eight bales of cotton were seized by the custom house at Liverpool, it not being believed that America could raise so large a quantity of the product. In 1729, the cotton crop of the Union States (that is, substantially of South Carolina and Georgia) amounted to nothing, and in 1801, to fifty million pounds; in 1811, (Louisiana having been purchased meanwhile,) to eighty millions; in 1821, to a hundred and eighty millions; in 1831, to three hundred and eighty-five millions; and at the present time it is not less than a thousand millions, being considerably more than that of all the rest of the world together. The inferior cotton of the South West sold in 1818 at thirty-five and forty-five cents a pound. Slave, the makers of cotton, of course rose in value with what they raised. The aggregate value of slaves in the Southern States was estimated by Mr. Gerry in 1790 at ten millions of dollars. (Eliot's Debates, vol. 4, part 2, page 214.) Ten or fifteen years ago, Mr. Clay estimated it at twelve hundred millions. Justice and liberty, it was clear, would have to maintain themselves against fearful odds. The South Carolina coinage of blood to destruction was a magnificent reality. The Virginian philanthropy of abolition, so vivid in 1787, had become at a dream when one awoke. —*Boston Whig.*

## FATHER CRAVEN'S.

A FAITHFUL MINISTER IN THE SOUTH WHO WAS NOT KILLED.—We have long suspected that the plain gospel at the South was greatly exaggerated. We have some reason for entertaining the opinion that the real danger is, that the preacher's popularity would suffer with the aristocracy of the land if he should pursue an even course in his religious teachings.

Let them honestly follow Father Cravens' example and we shall see whether the Lord will frus- them. We find the following anecdote credited to the *Southern Christian Advocate*:

The Rev. Wm. Crave was among the early Methodists of Rockingham co., Va. He owned a number of slaves when he embraced religion; but let the oppressed go free. Subsequently so constant was his testimony against the abominations of slavery, and intemperance, that it became a common saying among the people that Father Cravens could not preach a sermon without having a negro and a bottle of whiskey in it.

He had a wealthy and respectable neighbor by the name of Miller, who was a professed Deist. Miller died with a consumption. Some short time before his death he sent for Father Cravens. The old servant of God went immediately, and when he came into Mr. M's room said to him,

"Well Harry, (the name of Mr. M. was familiarly called in the neighborhood,) did you send for me?"

He answered, "I did, Mr. Cravens."

"And what do you want with me, Harry?"

"I find, Mr. Cravens, that I must soon leave this world, and I find I am not prepared to die. I want you to pray for me and give me some instructions how I may prepare to stand before the Savior whom I have so long slighted."

Mr. C. replied, "I thought it would come to this; Alluding to Mr. M's profession of Deism; 'but what have you done with your negroes?'

Mr. M. informed him that he had made his will, and settled all his worldly business; that he had divided his slaves among his heirs.

To which the preacher replied, "I can't pray for you, Harry. I would as soon pray for the devil, as to pray for you; you are about to rive the chains of bondage from your fellow-men with your dying breath—to take from those unfortunate creatures and their unborn posterity, the right which their God and your God, and the God who is no respecter of persons, gave them. It is not possible that

God can have mercy upon you. If you expect mercy of a righteous God, you must at least do justice to your fellow-men, and this you cannot do unless you let the oppressed go free. Good day, Harry, and thus left the sick man.

It was not long before the preacher was again sent for, when he asked again, "What have you done with your negroes?"

But a very different answer was given. Miller informed him that he had very seriously considered what the preacher had said at their first interview—that he had seen the injustice of slavery, and made a new will, and set all his slaves free.

Brother C. exclaimed, "I will pray for you now, Harry, and I am sure God will have mercy on you too."

He prayed and conversed with the sick man frequently, visited him often, and as far as it can be known, the world, the Lord was entreated. Mr. M. obtained mercy, and died in peace.

## COOL IMPUDENCE.

Gen. Taylor has issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, of which the following is a copy. It is said to have had some weight with the natives who are the supreme law of the land; and so we cease to be a republic so long as we willingly submit to the decrees of a soulless, selfish oligarchy. The people do not rule; but 300,000 slaveholders instead—deny it, who can? The people have submitted to one indignity and wrong after another, from those who have usurped the powers not vested in them by the Constitution; and now the executive feels so strong in its success, that it dares to do anything and every thing that its own selfishness may suggest to strengthen the power of those who desire to perpetuate the curse of slavery and extend its area further and wider. And Northern men are found, to their shame it is spoken, who will lend themselves to the bidding of the powers that be, in aid of a course of proceedings which will cover its authors with infamy and disgrace so long as the history of the republic shall endure. The letter that follows was recently laid before the Senate of the United States in obedience to a call from that body upon the executive for information in regard to the President's war. Read it, friends, and see how, by secrecy and stealth, the Administration is plotting to prevent the war from terminating until Mexico shall be conquered with arms; behold, how like pirates' caves, and pirates, the offices and officers of this great republic have become. T. D.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the General Commanding the Army of the United States of America: To the people of Mexico.

After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to make war upon the people of Mexico, whom they consider as hostile to their interests.

For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries; our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated; our merchants have been plundered, maimed, impounded, without cause and without reparation. At length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars, but this treaty has been violated, by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld.

Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dictator Parades, and our minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Parades has announced that war exists in consequence.

—Liberty Standard.

itself of every claim to the sympathy of the world; and this government and country will assume a position so lofty and so firm, that humanity itself will sanction a necessary continuance of the images of war.

That no impediment exists to a communication with the government of Mexico, by reason either of hostilities between the two countries, or a disturbed state of public affairs in one of them. Intercourse may be opened, if necessary, from army to army, even at the point of the bayonet, or with better hopes, through the unfeeling agency of a friendly foreign power.

Loss of the South.—Highway robbery and murder are often suffered to pass at the South with a very slight, if any punishment, while that of negro stealing is made a capital offence. Recently at Charles-ton a man has been sentenced to only a few months' imprisonment and a slight fine, for highway robbery, while another (William Smith) has been sentenced to be hung for negro stealing.

The above has appeared in several exchanges. It is understood what negro stealing is? It does not consist of stealing a free negro to make a slave of him, but in taking an enslaved negro to make a slave of him? This negro stealing, punishable with death.—*True Wesleyan.*

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, AUGUST 7, 1846.

UNTIL further notice, letters and communications for Mr. GARRISON must be addressed to him, in care of GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., Waterloo Place, London.

LETTERS FROM MR. GARRISON.—NO. I

HALIFAX, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, 1 July 19, 1846.

MY DEAR QUINCY:

The average trip of the steam-ships from Boston to Halifax is, I believe, about forty hours. Ours has occupied sixty-six. With a head wind all the way, and a dense fog half the way, we made comparatively slow progress. Yesterday afternoon, we struck with a reef, and had a very narrow escape; the particulars of which, I have communicated in a letter to my wife. At this moment, the carpenters are at work, repairing the damage which was done to the Britannia, (entirely at the bows,) and it is expected that we shall be ready to start this afternoon. I believe no one of our numerous passengers thinks of remaining behind in consequence of this accident. They all behaved with remarkable firmness and composure—none more so than the ladies. There was no screaming, no weeping; though tears have fallen, and screams been uttered, in cases of less peril. Capt. Hewitt showed by his countenance, that he felt it to be very serious occasion; but he exhibited the best qualities of a commander, and succeeded in extricating us from our perilous situation with the least possible excitement.

It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impeded from distant service. It is, however, very desirable that it should not be publicly known or proclaimed that they are to go to my particular place. On this point great caution is enjoined.

This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity; and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your state governments; they have overthrown your federal constitution; they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dicator.

Your army and rulers extort from the people by previous taxation, by forced loans and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cambrii, who not only destroy your lives and property, but do a captivity more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is to your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition.

It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impeded from distant service. It is, however, very desirable that it should not be publicly known or proclaimed that they are to go to my particular place. On this point great caution is enjoined.

We come among the people of Mexico to redress the wrongs and injuries we are about to inflict upon the people of the United States, and to avenge the wrongs and injuries we have suffered at the hands of the tyrants of the South.

We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries we are about to inflict upon the people of the United States, and to avenge the wrongs and injuries we have suffered at the hands of the tyrants of the South.

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We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs

but withal  
—Cato's daughter;  
and Brutus took to wife;  
not us! We, the servants of  
war with a nation that has  
brought to freedom I certainly  
this war; for the perpetuation  
even Bonaparte against the Mex-  
ican self-defense; they are  
all you are fighting for victory;  
in principle to all forces; so  
I yet am able to discern  
the sole preponderance in their  
and the United States. The  
would be unworthy of the equal  
anti-Slavery movement, were  
of countenancing the hor-  
sake of averting from their  
ways of war. They, I hope and  
personal safety or success,  
only work

knowledge of their task  
spoke—they knew their lives  
and obliquity and privation.  
in them that for the faithful  
and no assurance of personal  
tolerable to them to think of  
by Mexicans than by slaves  
of the arms of the United  
Slavery.

rebellion are the only rem-  
ain, but individual inde-  
pendence a truth that was not  
? But whose heart is like  
that one unless he made  
to stand his ground since—  
himself like the old border  
ready, aye ready—though  
ages behind; presuming to  
for its reformation, far into  
praying for nothing better  
the fruit of his success,  
that is ready to lose his

that leads any man to sup-  
er overcome, by concurring in  
its outrages, and submis-  
sion to wheels. You have  
in Kentucky—in compa-  
nions? Is it not a sufficient  
course? That crooked  
sacrificing multitude at every  
men of the north as even  
glory of the soldier. It is a  
skin to infamy.

we all, and to secure  
the freedom of this and  
come out from the tray-  
State of Kentucky—the  
pass out, though like Ab-

ugh hostile storm,  
the American Anti Slavery  
at the same time under  
and those of the United  
two masters. He will  
the other; or he will despise  
the other. This is the ev-  
wickedness of Americans,  
and Mammon. Oh, Sir,  
to vindicate you, and you  
Women of the North value  
shall secure their grateful  
of their children, to the re-  
not misappropriate their  
Whoever falls, whether in  
the ranks of the slaves  
not for me nor mine.  
only,

WESTON CHAPMAN.

OF ENGLAND.

in a recent number of  
the weekly organ of  
long-suffering class of Eng-  
land to hope, from the success  
the Anti-Corn Law Agita-  
tions may be at  
extraordinary triumph of  
the food that perishes, a  
waste of what is intended  
of life. The dissenters  
some of the disabilities and  
suffered for years, but  
the gross injustice of law  
substance for the support of  
objects, and a theology they  
in sense of this injustice, and  
greediness, necessarily  
from a State establishment,  
national irritation and dis-  
sident for us in this country  
marvel that they are glad  
events of the age, encour-  
ing redress.

to endeavor to make the  
adventure to reign in the sec-  
ond, now that agitation  
victory, and to shake the  
time to recover from the  
antecedent, we do not  
only by such a combined and  
which has demolished the  
as an institution as the  
detached from its hold on  
the religious interests of the nation. The  
result upon the Church will  
be a difficult nature than  
upon the corn-laws. The  
the agricultural interest, and  
at last a triumphant ad-  
vancement of the conser-  
vatives. The hold of the  
pecuniary interest was  
upon the religious habits, the historical  
of childhood and home, it  
were, of the wealthiest  
the most numerous portion  
and. The corn-laws were  
legislation; the Church is  
the aristocratic ele-  
ment to the defense of its es-  
tates will feel that it stands  
the support of the altar be-  
crown tall, taller on the  
the hands be laid upon the  
allows them.

the people are yet ready  
extensive, and in a spirit  
and carried on, in a spirit  
the resolve determin-  
quiet or perish, then we  
will shake the island, of  
the but the forewarning,  
which is now in history,  
which it will bring, and  
finally shouldest, think the public mind,

the public again, and was first addressed by Addison Da-

Da, with much spirit, on the true nature of worship,

the name of Johnston, a fugitive from slavery, who

addressed the audience for about an hour, in a very

handsome manner.

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## POETRY.

HONOR TO LABOR.

From the German—By Mary Howitt.  
Who' er the ponderous hammer wields—  
Whoe'er compels the earth to flourish—  
Or reaps the golden harvest fields,  
A wife and little ones to nourish;  
Whoever guides the laden bark—  
Or, where the many wheels are turning,  
Tolls at the loom till after dark,  
Food for his white-haired children earning—

To him be honor and renown!

Honor to handicraft and tillage!

To every sweat-drop falling down

In crowded mill or lonesome village!

All honor to the plodding swain

Who holds the plow—Be't too awarded

To him who works with head and brain,

And starves!—pass him not unregarded.

Whether in chambers close and small,

'Mid musty tomes her fancy smoothes—

Or the trade the bounded thral,

He dramas writes, or songs for others;

Or whether he for wretched pay,

Translate the stuff which he despises—

Or, learning's surf, put day by day,

Dunce corps through classic exercises;

He also is a prey to care,

To him 'tis said, "Beg thou or borrow?"

Gray grows before his raven hair,

And to the grave pursues him sorrow!

With hard compulsion and with need,

He like the rest must strive untiring;

And his young children's cry for bread

Mains his free spirit's glad aspiring.

Ah! such a one to me was known:

With heavenly man his course ascended;

Yet, deep in dust and darkness prone,

Care, sordid care his life attended.

An exile, and with bleeding breast,

He groaned in his severest trial;

Want goaded him to long unrest,

And scourged to bitterest self-denial.

Thus heart-sick, wrote he line on line,

With hollow cheek and eye of sadness;

While hyacinth and leafy vine

Were fluttering in the morning's gladness.

The soaring lark hymned joy unending—

While thought's day laborer, worn and pale,

Over his weary bough was boding.

Yet thought his heart sent forth a cry,

Still strove he for the great ideal;

• For this, said he, 'tis poetry,

And human life this fierce ordeal.'

And when his courage left him quite,

One thought kept hope his heart alive in,

• I have preserved my honor bright,

And for my dear ones I am striving.'

At length his spirit was subdued!

The power to combat and endeavor

Was gone; and his heroic mood

Came only fitfully, like fever.

The Muses' kiss, sometimes at night

Would set his pulses wildly beating;

And his high soul soared toward the light,

When night from morning was retreating.

He long has lain the turf beneath:

The wild winds through the grass are sighing:

No stone is there, no mourning wreath,

To mark the spot where he is lying.

Their faces swell'd with weeping, forth

His wife and children went—God save them!

Young paupers, heirs to nought on earth,

Save the pure name their father gave them!

All honor to the plodding swain

That holds the plough—Be't too awarded

To him who works with head and brain,

And starves!—pass him not unregarded!

To toil all honor and renown!

Honor to handicraft and tillage!

To every sweat-drop falling down

In crowded mills and lonely village!

THE DEW DROP AND THE STREAM.

The following beautiful lines, which we find in a newspaper, are said to be the production of a servant girl from Devonshire:

The lakes with golden flowers were crowned,

And melody was heard around;

When near the spot a dew-drop shed

Its lustre on a violet's head,

And trembling at the breeze it hung!

The streamlet as it rolled along,

The beauty of the morn confessed,

And thus the sparkling pearl addressed:

• Sure, little drop, rejoice we may,

Creation wears her emerald dress,

And smiles in all her loveliness.

And with delight and pride I see

That little flower bedewed by thee—

The lustre with a gem might vie,

While trembling in its purple eye.'

• Ay, you may well rejoice, 'tis true,

Replied the radiant drop of dew;

• You will, no doubt, as on you move,

To flocks and herds a blessing prove.

But when the sun ascends on high,

Its beams will draw me towards the sky;

And I must own my little power—

It's but a humble flower.'

• Hold, cried the stream, 'nor thus repine,

For well 'tis known a power divine

Subserves to his will supreme,

Has made the dew-drop and the stream.

Though small thou art, (I that allow.)

No mark of Heaven's contempt art thou;

Thou art not refreshed a humble flower.'

• Ay, you may well rejoice, 'tis true,

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